1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

In the same manner, the maximum breadth of face of the Koryak is below that of the Mongolian-Turkish tribes. The average breadth of face of the men is 146.2 mm. (maximum, 160 mm.; minimum, 132 mm.); that of the women, 139.5 mm. (maximum, 151 mm.; minimum, 126 mm.). The measurements of the Yakut taken by us give the average breadth of face of the men as 150 mm., and of the women as 142 mm.[1] The face is generally oval, with the corners of the lower jaw strongly developed, and the chin narrow. A number of types are shown on Plates XIV–XVIII.

The prevailing color of hair among the men is black. Out of 282 men, 220 (78 per cent) had black hair, 59 (20.9 per cent) had brown hair, 2 (0.7 per cent) had light-brown hair, and 1 (0.3 per cent) was a blond. The prevailing color of hair among the women is likewise black, but the percentage is considerably lower than it is among the men. Out of 185 women, 98 (53 per cent) had black hair, 78 (42 per cent) had brown hair, 8 (4.3 per cent) had light-brown hair, and 1 (0.5 per cent) was a blond.[2] Gray hair is seldom seen. Out of 14 old men of an estimated age of from fifty-five to seventy years, only 2 had gray hair. There was not a single bald person among the entire number of persons whose measurements were taken; but, according to the myths, bald-headed people may be found among the Koryak, though seldom.[3]

All of the 282 men had straight hair; while out of 179 women, 3 had wavy hair: the hair of the rest was straight. Mr. Bogoras says that the hair of the Chukchee, as well as that of the Koryak, is often wavy or even curly.[4] The above statement refers apparently to the Koryak of Bering Sea. I was told that among the Koryak of Alutor there are people with curly hair; but the Koryak of the Pacific coast whom I saw had straight hair.

The prevailing color of eyes is dark brown. Out of 257 men examined, 189 (73.5 per cent) had dark-brown eyes; 62 (24.2 per cent), light-brown eyes; 4 (1.5 per cent), black eyes; and 2 (0.7 per cent), gray eyes. Out of 166 women, 151 (90.9 per cent) had dark-brown eyes; 12 (7.2 per cent), light-brown eyes; and 3 (1.8 per cent), black eyes. Thus we see that the number of men with dark eyes exceeds that of women with hair of the same color, while dark-haired women are much more numerous than dark-haired men. Among the men we find a larger percentage of persons with eyes of a light color.

The form of the Koryak eye is not of a marked Mongolian type, still it is narrow. The outer corners are raised, and the upper fold is well

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[1] See Jochelson, Zur Topographie des weiblichen Körpers etc., pp. 17–19.

[2] Although the genealogical information obtained about the bloods showed that their fathers and mothers were Koryak, it is fair to presume that there is an admixture of Russian blood. Moreover, the eyes of the woman are light brown, and those of the man are gray, neither of which colors is ever met with among the Koryak.

[3] Some myths tell how Big-Raven or other people, who have been for some time in the anus or stomach of a man or an animal, grow bald (see Part I, pp. 169, 293).

[4] Bogoras, The Chukchee, Vol. VII of this series, p. 34.

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--290 [4] N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
~~116 101~~ 144, 171, 342

"Altogether, the people of this village [Karaga--Analyst] were rather puzzling, and seem to present some of the characteristics in a mixed degree of Chukchis, Koriaks, and Kamchadales, the three little-known Mongolian races which alone are said to inhabit these regions. Their dwellings, however, were sufficiently Kamchadale in character to stamp them as members of that race. Indeed, it seems to be mainly by their habitations and in their language that these tribes are distinguishable inter se, their features and clothing being, to judge of the various accounts which have been given of them, not very distinct. Steller tells us that the Kamchadales are, in general, an undersized people, but some of these natives were tall and of very fair proportions. This, and the fact that some of the men were bearded, may show a mixture of blood in their veins, possibly traceable to the presence of the Russians for over a century in Kamchatka."

L 144 features. This is to be expected if one takes into account the fact that the functionally independent traits of the Mongoloid stock were formed at different times and in different, though adjacent and even mutually overlapping areas.

soft, though straight hair, and also by their white skin, which is accompanied by a certain amount of depigmentization of eyes and of hair.

Ko 144 141 The Reindeer Koryak of the Penzhina River basin are hardly distinguished from the Reindeer Chukchee. Among them we frequently encounter epicanthus and many broad noses with horizontally situated nostrils and with developed nasal wings. Their faces are of a moderate [5] height. It is only their head index which is lower than that of the Reindeer Chukchee. The Reindeer Koryak of Kamchatka are characterized by a more sharply defined nose and by a lesser frequency of the epicanthus. However, the horizontal position of nostrils and a marked development of nasal wings is encountered among them approximately as frequently as among the Penzhina nomads and the Reindeer Chukchee. These traits of the Reindeer Chukchee and of the Koryak are suprisingly uniform between Kolyma and the Chukot Peninsula on the one hand and the center of Kamchatka on the other.

In our further exposition the prevailing type of the Reindeer Chukchee and of the Koryak will be referred to briefly as the Kamchatka type. It is true that the distribution of this type extends beyond the boundaries of the peninsula, but so does--in connection with the administrative divisions--the name "Kamchatka." Moreover, we frequently encounter representatives of the Kamchatka type in the north of the peninsula.

Ko 141 144 Because of the brevity of description and the contradictions in the data contained in the scientific literature, below we shall describe the traits of the Kamchatka type.

Ka 141 144 In covered places the color of the skin is white or swarthy (Nos. 7-13 of the Lushan scale), the face is easily tanned reaching No. 25. The eyes of almost all the representatives of this type are dark; the hair is black, but more frequently with a tincture of brown (No. 4 of the Fisher scale). The hair is straight and moderately hard. The tertiary hair covering on the body and the face is small. One meets, however, moustaches. Eyebrows are of moderate growth. The face is flat, but with less developed cheekbones than, for example,

Ko among the Lamut. The size of the face is average. Among
141 males the morphological height of the lower edge of brows is
144 128 millimeters, and the zygomatic diameter is 145 millimeters. The lower jaw is broad, especially in comparison
Ka with the moderate breadth of the cheekbones. The nose is
141 moderately or weakly defined, but much more strongly than
144 it is among the Lamut. Its breadth among the males of middle age is most frequently 38-39 millimeters. One frequently encounters a transverse position of the nostrils and a marked development of nasal wings. The frequency of the concave shape of the nasal profile is greater than that of the convex shape, but the prevailing type of nose is straight. The tip and the base of the nose are horizontal, and less frequently--upturned. Among the middle-aged men the epicanthus is encountered in 40-60 per cent of cases, the fold of the eyelid is moderately developed, the position of the eye slit is more frequently horizontal, and the eye opening is narrow or average. The upper lip is more often high and always forward. The lips are of moderate thickness, but are relatively thicker than the lips of the Lamut. The head is moderately brachycephalic (80-83), the forehead is more frequently straight with weakly or moderately developed supraorbital arches. The length of the male body is on the average 158-160 centimeters.

Ko The coastal Koryak of western Kamchatka turned out to be
144 anthropologically heterogeneous. The Rekinnikovsk group
141 (on the western side of the isthmus) is a fairly characteristic representative of the Kamchatka type. The Penzhina and the Kamchatka (Palana) proper coastal Koryak have the traits which differ from those of the Reindeer Koryak in the same direction in which the traits of the coastal Chukchee differ from those of the Reindeer Chukchee. Their nose is broader and more clearly defined. The horizontal position of the nostrils and the marked development of nasal wings is encountered much less frequently. The hair is much stiffer and the bluish-black tinge (No. 27 of the Fisher scale) is encountered more frequently. The beard is more pronounced. All these are "Eskimoid" peculiarities. However, the height of the face is noticeably greater only among the Penzhina coastal Koryak as compared to the height of the face of their nomadic fellow tribesmen. The concave shape of the nasal profile continues to prevail over the convex, the epicanthus is encountered just as frequently as among the Reindeer tribesmen, although the eyelid folds are somewhat less developed.

Ko 141 On the whole the coastal Koryak type holds an intermediate position between the Kamchatka and the Eskimo types.

144 [6] The Itelmen, who have preserved their language, are anthropologically still mixed up with the Russians. This is Ka 144 corroborated both by the data of the interviews and by the similarity of all their traits to the white-haired Europeoid race. These traits include pigmentation, stiffness of the hair, the structure of the cheekbones, the profile of the upper lip, etc. It follows therefore that the deviation of the Itelmen from the "Mongoloid standard" in the form of their nose, in the structure of their eyelids, and in the development of their beard, as well as the similarity of these Itelmen traits to those of the Eskimo must be regarded not as proof of a direct relationship of the two groups but as a result of the mixture of the Russians with the Itelmen. The ancient Itelmen type was indubitably characterized by a greater frequency of the epicanthus than among the Eskimo and by a less sharply defined nose. On the whole, they were probably related to the coastal Koryak, and thus they also held an intermediate position between the characteristic representatives of the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types.

The Russianized Itelmen (in the future I shall call them by their conventional term "Kamchadal") are not easily distinguished from the descendants of the ancient Russian inhabit- Ka 659 ants of Kamchatka. In the official documents only the 1897 101 census made a clear-cut demarcation between the two groups, 565 [the Kamchadal, and the Russianized descendants of the Itelmen--Analyst] and such a demarcation was facilitated at the time it was done by the difference in social rank (sosloviye) of the members of the two groups. Yet even then this was an isolated and purely formal difference. The 1926 census reflects in this respect an unbridled arbitrariness of the census takers. The inhabitants of the ancient Upper Kamchatka and Lower Kamchatka forts are referred to in the census as Kamchadal, while the Russianized descendants of the Itelmen from the villages of Kikhchik, Kolpakovo, Krutogorovo, Oblukovina, etc. are referred to as Russians.

Ka 101 The contemporary official records are fully justified in not giving recognition to the term "Kamchadal" and in regarding all the Russian-speaking people of Kamchatka as Russians. However, this term has not become obsolete in everyday conversation, and is employed by the natives as well as by the new immigrants not only with reference to the Russianized Itelmen but also to the descendants of the ancient Russian

Ka 144 ("small beards, Kalmuck type of face, and inclined nose") is applicable more to the Kamchatka than to the Eskimo type.

Ka 144 Ko 144 C 144 Our studies thus indicate that in spite of the presence of the Eskimoid element in the racial composition of the coastal Koryak and the Itelmen, there exist--parallel to them--fairly definite traits of the Kamchatka type. In making a chart for the racial composition of the Kamchatka Oblast we shall use a double cross to indicate a definite prevalence of a given type, a simple cross to indicate the presence of a particular type as one of the basic components, and a vertical line to indicate the existence of a small but still perceptible admixture.

[8] [Table on p. 8:]

Types	Eskimo	Itelmen	Kamchadal	Coastal Chukchee and Koryak	Reindeer Chukchee and Koryak	Lamut	Descendants of ancient Russian immigrants
Eskimo							
Kamchatka							
Paleo-Siberian							
Light Europoid							

The Problem of the Genesis of the Kamchatka Type in the Light of the Conducted Studies

Ka 174 144 Ko 144 The results of the studies conducted in 1947 did not provide a definite answer to the posed question. Both the coastal Koryak and the Itelmen hold an intermediate position between the characteristic representatives of the Kamchatka and the Eskimo types. However, this fact tends to favor more the hypothesis that the Kamchatka type was formed without a

Ka 174 144 Ko 144 Lamut admixture. The conjecture that there is a very small degree of probability that such mixing was significant among the Itelmen preserves its force. As for the Eskimoid or (what in the present case is the same thing) the Americanoid traits of the Itelmen, we must take into consideration the fact that the Kamchatka type is not aboriginal in Kamchatka. It was preceded by the Americanoid proper type, whose representatives did not have the epicanthus. It is little probable that the ancestors of the present-day American Indians--who had at one time lived in northeastern Asia--had not spread out throughout the Kamchatka Peninsula, that all of them had migrated to America, and that new ethnic waves which brought to this area people with Mongoloid traits, found this region uninhabited. One can hardly doubt that the ancient inhabitants of this region assimilated with the later immigrants and left an imprint on their racial characteristics.

It thus follows that while our studies do not lead to a denial of the presence of a Lamut admixture among the Reindeer Paleo-Asiatics, they indicate the existence of the Kamchatka Mongoloid type formed independently of this admixture.

C 174 144 Ka 174 144 The Immediate Tasks of Further Research

Having defined the basic types obtained among the population of northeastern Asia, we must determine the routes by which they penetrated into the given territory. Theoretically, one can conceive of the following routes:

a) from southeastern Asia:
1. over the islands (Japan and the Kurile Islands),
2. over the continent, along the western coast of the Sea of Okhotsk;

b) from Siberia:
1. from the interior regions,
2. along the coast of the Arctic Ocean;

c) back from America.

The last route is possible only in the case of the Eskimo type and is definitely excluded in the case of the Kamchatka type. If we assume this possibility, we must first determine the place of the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types in the racial framework, i.e., we should undertake a detailed morphological comparison [9] of them with other Mongoloids (Siberian and south Asiatic) and also with the American Indians.

Ka 144 1. A similarity of the Kamchatka type to the best-known type of the population of the Siberian interior obtains only in